

The Sun.

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If our friends who have written to us in the past
publishing with us have received, please inform us, they
will be glad to see and stamp for that purpose.

The Strike Murder.

ROBERT DOWGLASS was shot right before
last while upholding an essential principle
of order and justice. He was a member of
the First Regiment of New York's National
Guard, and he was shot because he con-
fronted some strikers as a guard of the
Croton Dam, which is building, and of whom
he might have been a guard, but he was not.

But don't let us stop to consider the
of the deed that happens to be peculiarly
astounding. The main question is: Should
DOWGLASS, armed, have been there? What
were the rights of the man who fired the
murderous bullet?

There can be but one answer to each
question on the part of any honest man
possessed of a mind capable of sane
reasoning. DOWGLASS was at the Croton
Dam in the execution of proper orders from
his superiors, to maintain, for men in need
of it, the common right to work that be-
longs to one who obtains a job, and to protect
an employer's right to hire any man
offering his labor to him.

The State has no higher obligation than
that which DOWGLASS was delegated to per-
form, and the performance of it is indis-
pensable, unless lawlessness, despotism and
industrial chaos are to take the place of
order, equal rights and prosperity. The
dead man was the very representative of
right in the purest form known to the State,
and the assassin was in equal measure
the representative of crime.

So long as the assassin did not trespass
upon the rights of other men, he was in
no danger from the State. He owned
nothing in the dam that DOWGLASS could
take away from him or bar him from. He
had no agreement with the contractor
which DOWGLASS was protecting the latter
in violating. He was a murderer unquali-
fied; and the bare fact that he was ready to
do murder upon this officer of the State
shows that, but for the State's strong arm,
which poor DOWGLASS was a part, mur-
der would be the lot of any unarmed citi-
zen seeking work on Croton Dam against
the wishes of this gang of rioters.

Another party to whom equal considera-
tion must be given is the contractor. He
has agreed to execute a certain public work
for New York City at a certain price. One
of the conditions upon which that contract
was made was that he might work safe
from riot or robbery. His rights are as
sacred as those of men peacefully laboring
in his employ.

These misguided strikers must be taught
by the power of the State, as gently as
need be, and as harshly and relentlessly as
need be, that lawlessness is not to be tolerated,
and that to the humblest citizen there is
guaranteed the enjoyment of life, liberty
and the pursuit of happiness in any lawful
occupation he selects.

President Eliot and Jesuit Colleges.

It may be remembered that to the Oc-
tober number of the *Atlantic Monthly* Presi-
dent Eliot of Harvard University con-
tributed an article advocating the exten-
sion of the thorough-going elective system,
followed at Harvard College, to secondary
or high schools. In the course of his
paper he said that an "instance of un-
iform prescribed education may be found
in the curriculum of the Jesuit colleges,
which has remained almost unchanged for
four hundred years, disregarding some
trifling concessions to natural sciences."

Father BROSNAN begins by pointing out
that the Jesuit system of college education
was not authoritatively embodied in a cur-
riculum until 1600, almost exactly three
hundred years ago. That system provided
for twenty-five hours of study a week,
which hours were practically devoted to
the exclusive study of Latin and Greek. Up
to about forty years ago, the curriculum
of all American colleges were substantially
in accord with that followed by the Jesuits
from 1600 up to the date of their suppres-
sion in 1773. Indeed, up to the school
year of 1872-73, there were prescribed
studies for each of our college years at
Harvard itself. Therefore the extension
of the elective system went on at the last-
named institution until it comprehended
successfully the junior, sophomore and
freshman years. Many of the most useful
and distinguished seats of learning in
the United States, including Princeton
University, the University of Michigan and
the University of California, have declined
to follow Harvard's example, so far as the
A. B. degree is concerned, and refuse to
confer that diploma upon those who have
not offered Greek and Latin for admission,
and have not pursued the study of those
languages for a considerable part of the
undergraduate course. The Jesuit colleges,
including conspicuously the Georgetown
University, have maintained the same posi-
tion. They have refused to deprive the
A. B. degree of its traditional significance,
so far as this implies an acquaintance with
the classical languages and literatures.

There is no foundation, however, for Presi-
dent Eliot's assertion that the curricu-
lum of Jesuit colleges is almost exclusively
confined to Latin and Greek. This will be
clear if we examine the state of things at
Georgetown University. Father BROSNAN
shows that its collegiate department ex-
ists twenty-seven and a half hours a
week of class work from every student who
is a candidate for the A. B. degree. But,
instead of 100 per cent, of this time being
given to Latin and Greek, as in the schools

of the seventeenth century, only about 50
per cent. is allotted to those studies to-day.
In other words, 47 per cent. of class time is
now conceded to modern studies. This time
is proportioned during four years to the
study of English, mathematics, modern
languages and natural sciences. Similar
data are forthcoming in regard to other
Jesuit colleges. In view of these facts it
must be admitted that there is no basis for
President Eliot's assertion that an instance
of uniform prescribed education may be
found in the curriculum of Jesuit colleges,
"which has remained almost unchanged for
four hundred years, disregarding some
trifling concessions to natural sciences."

Father BROSNAN and Prof. WEST are
by no means alone in thinking that the
elective system has been carried too far in
Harvard College proper, and ought not to
be applied to secondary or high schools.
President TAPPAN of the Western Reserve
University, himself a Harvard man, de-
clares in a recent paper that the "bane of
our educational system is haphazardness in
the choice of studies." President HANER
of Chicago University, in his address at
the inauguration of the new President of
Brown University, is even more emphatic,
characterizing our present educational sys-
tem as "chaotic." President DWIGHT of
Yale University, in his report for 1899,
averred that "there is no doubt that the
tendency to specializing in our educational
system, even from the beginning of the
studies of youth, as contrasted with child-
hood, is excessive, and that, if the best
education is to continue, this tendency
must be counteracted." President LOW of
Columbia has drawn clearly the distinction
between a college and a university: "A
college is conceived of as a place of liberal
culture; a university as a place of special-
ization based upon liberal culture." In
other words, the function of a college is
twofold: First, it should give the rounded
and harmonious mental development which
the word education etymologically signifies;
secondly, to use the language of the
Boston College catalogue, it should lay "a
solid substratum in the whole mind and
character for any superstructure of science,
professional or special, and also for the
building up of moral life, civil and relig-
ious." As Father BROSNAN puts it: "The
college forms a wide, providing disciplines
by which he may be developed into a
man of the three Horatian dimensions; the
university, on the other hand, informs
its members, offering courses of study
which presuppose not merely a preceding
"training for power," but also the previ-
ous acquirement of distinctively liberal
culture."

The same conclusion is set forth in an apt
metaphor by President STETTER of Ham-
ilton College. Contrasting the disciplines of
a college with the investigations of a uni-
versity, he says: "The processes have dif-
ferent aims. The one process should make
iron into steel, and the other makes steel
into tools. Specialization is not based
upon a liberal culture attempts to put an
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The Richardson Calendar.

It used to be the fashion to put forth
about Christmas time ornate calendars
specially dedicated to single great authors.
We have had Shakespeare calendars, Brown-
ing calendars, Longfellow calendars, Em-
erson calendars, and so on. The Hon. JAMES
D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee seems to
us to be entitled to this distinction. He
is an author. If he is not the author
of the messages and papers of the Presi-
dents, over which he has spread his com-
prehensive claim to copyright, he is at
least the author of the scheme which cul-
minated in the "Committee on Distribu-
tion," and that is enough to make his name
conspicuous in the history of literary en-
terprises. No other American author ever
did what RICHARDSON has done.

Furthermore, a condensed exhibit of the
successive steps marking the progress of
the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON's master
performance in literature will serve as an
enlightening preface to certain arithmetical
computations which we propose to make, in a
modest, tentative, hypothetical way.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1893.—RICHARDSON, as
chairman of the House Committee on Print-
ing reported a bill, drawn by himself, which
contained a provision allowing the sale to
duplicate individuals by the Public Printer
of duplicate plates of Government publica-
tions. Passed, with Mr. DIXON's amend-
ment making it illegal to copyright any
Government publication.

JUNE 11, 1894.—RICHARDSON as chair-
man of the House Committee on Printing
reported a resolution providing for an
edition of 5,000 copies of a public document
reprinting the messages and proclamations
of all the Presidents. Adopted.

JUNE, 1894.—RICHARDSON, as an histori-
cal enthusiast and public-spirited servant
of the people, volunteered to look after the
completion of this document himself.

JUNE, 1894.—RICHARDSON procured the
insertion of an amendment in the Senate,
giving him "full power and discretion to do
this work for and on behalf of the commit-
tee." Adopted.

FEBRUARY 22, 1899.—RICHARDSON wrote
a preface publicly dedicating to his country
the time and labor he might spend on this
completion.

APRIL 11, 1899.—RICHARDSON announced
the immediate appearance of Volume I of
"Messages and Papers," and offered a resolu-
tion providing for the distribution to
Senators and Representatives of their re-
spective quotas. Asked what was to be
done of the fraction, or remainder of the
500 copies, or over, RICHARDSON replied that
under the law the fraction would go to the
Superintendent of Documents "to be by
him distributed mainly upon orders of
Members of Congress."

APRIL, 1899.—RICHARDSON procured at
the Senate end of the Capitol the insertion
of an amendment providing that the frac-
tion of the edition should go "to the com-
piler," that is, to RICHARDSON. Adopted.

MAY 18, 1899.—HOUSE adopted a resolu-
tion providing for an additional edition of
15,000 of "Messages and Papers." Actual
cost to Government estimated at 75 cents
per volume. RICHARDSON silent.

MAY 22, 1899.—Resolution for 15,000
extra copies amended in Senate so as to
give the compiler the "fraction" again.

MAY 11, 1897.—RICHARDSON besought
Congress to make him a gift of a duplicate
set of the Government papers. Estimated
actual cost of same at \$1,200. Informed
by Mr. CANNON that the Public Printer's
estimate of cost was \$3,000, he replied that
Mr. CANNON was probably right. Ques-
tioned about possible claim to copyright,
RICHARDSON replied that such copyright
was explicitly prohibited by law. Congress
voted the plates to RICHARDSON.

MAY, 1897.—RICHARDSON began to im-
press the legend, "Copyright, 1897, by
JAMES D. RICHARDSON," upon the suc-
cessive volumes of this public document.

APRIL, 1899, or thereabouts.—Commis-

tee on Distribution" began to advertise
"Messages and Papers" as a work of thrill-
ing interest, authorized by the Govern-
ment, and of such importance that a private
publisher could not have produced it for
less than a million dollars.

JULY 4, 1899.—RICHARDSON put to press
the tenth and last volume of "Messages
and Papers," repeating his declaration that
if the book "shall prove satisfactory to
Congress and the country, I will feel com-
pensated for my time and effort."

AUGUST, 1899.—Agents of "Committee on
Distribution" began to sell copies of "Mes-
sages and Papers" at \$34 a set, on the pre-
tense that the Government was behind the
distribution of the work, and that sets were
allotted as a matter of favor only to
selected persons, a few in each Congress
district, the edition of this Government
publication having been limited to 6,000.

JANUARY 5, 1897, to January 18, 1898.—
Six separate resolutions in Congress provid-
ing for further editions of "Messages and
Papers" of from 7,000 to 30,000 copies for
free distribution to the people, were re-
ferred to Mr. RICHARDSON's Committee
on Printing and chloroformed there. None
was ever reported.

JANUARY 30, 1900.—RICHARDSON's atten-
tion was called in Congress to the fraudulent
practices of the agents of the "Committee
on Distribution." RICHARDSON replied that
he had nothing to do with the sale of the
work. Had made a contract with BARCLAY,
"a man of high character," by which he,
RICHARDSON, received "a small royalty."

FEBRUARY, 1900.—RICHARDSON applied
to Congress for permission "to compile,
edit and publish, without expense to the
Government, the State papers and diplo-
matic correspondence of the late Confedera-
tion States." Permission granted.

MARCH 7, 1900.—BARCLAY issued a card
to the Republican voters of the Fifth Con-
gress district of Indiana informing them
that he had "a strong liking for the sort of
political work and political duty which
properly come within the province of a
Representative in Congress." Announced
himself as a candidate for nomination by
the Republican district convention on the
15th of next month.

Such is the skeleton history of one of the
most audaciously conceived and unscrupu-
lously promoted schemes on record for the
acquisition of a monopolistic franchise and
the exploitation of public literary prop-
erty for private gain.

The constant burden of RICHARDSON's
frequent "statements" and "explana-
tions" has been that Congress has impos-
ed upon him a work of tremendous magni-
tude, in comparison with which the donation of
a few fragments of editions, and a beggarly
set of duplicate plates was hardly worth
the mention. What he has actually made
out of the job is a matter of conjecture.
RICHARDSON knows to a dollar, but we
don't. Let us try a few figures:

Commercial value of "fragment" of first Government edition of 6,000 sets, esti- mated by RICHARDSON's colleagues at from \$100 to \$200 each, at \$10 a set, yield- ing at the minimum estimate a profit of \$60,000 for the second Government edition of 15,000 sets, the "fragment" also voted to compile.....	\$60,000
Actual cost of production of duplicate plates, as estimated by Public Printer.....	\$5,000
"Small royalty" of let us say \$2 a set on let us say 25,000 copies of "Messages and Papers" marketed by "Commit- tee on Distribution".....	\$50,000
Total to RICHARDSON to date.....	\$115,000

We have put our estimate of the sales
already effected by the energetic BARCLAY
at an exceedingly moderate figure. We know
students of the operations of the Committee
on Distribution who are convinced that more
than three 20,000 sets have been disposed
of to the innocent public. In one case
within our knowledge, however, the box in
which the set was delivered to the victim
bore a number just short of 20,000, and
the first volume of the set was marked with
the same number. That is why we have
deemed it safe to adopt 20,000 as the basis
of our computation.

Now we have exact information as to the
contract size of the "small royalty" paid
by BARCLAY to RICHARDSON on each set sold
by the Committee on Distribution. We put
it at \$2. It may be only \$1, or it may be
ten cents, or \$3.40. RICHARDSON could
tell, and so could BARCLAY.

The Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON's salary
as a Congressman during the entire period
of six years since he went into the business of
compiling Government publications for pri-
vate sale has been less than \$30,000. We
repeat that our estimate of his gains
through literature at \$50,000 is conser-
vative, and is advanced subject to correction
by himself, if he sees it to correct it.

The Army Before Congress.

The most important bill referring to the
Army now before Congress is that intro-
duced by Senator HAWLEY for the Secretary
of War, and generally known as the Army
bill. On the merits of this bill we have
spoken at some length. Secretary Root
has appeared before the Senate Committee
having the bill in charge, and has ex-
plained its purposes lucidly and temper-
ately, and urged the necessity of its pas-
sage. It is said that no general Army
legislation will be enacted this session.

The leaders who prevent such legislation
will assume a very heavy responsibility;
much of the present Army law expires by
limitation in a little more than one year
from now, and the next session of Congress
is a "short session," at which there is little
time for legislation. Any change of a gen-
eral character in the Army laws should be
made at once.

An important bill is that of Senator
LORD, giving to the Commanding General
of the Army the rank and pay of Lieuten-
ant-General, and to the Adjutant-General
the rank and pay of Major-General. We
have urged the advisability and necessity
of making the Adjutant-General a Major-
General; the rest of Mr. LORD's bill
does not approve itself to us. Senator
PENROSE has introduced a bill permitting
the appointment to the lowest grades in
the various staff departments of persons
now in the Volunteer service in such de-
partments. The services of some staff
officers of Volunteers certainly would seem
to deserve such a reward; as many of these
officers are now in the regular establish-
ment, the proposed bill probably will not
"throw open the staff doors" to so many
civilians as might seem to be the case.

There are several bills before Congress
relating to the militia of the States. One
such bill is intended to extend military in-
struction to the public schools. Although
intended to benefit the country—as all bills
are—we doubt that this bill, if it becomes a
law, will help the militia. The Army or the
people. Military instruction in school is of
somewhat doubtful expediency, considered
from the point of the militia's interests.
Many a boy who has had military in-
struction at school has or thinks he has
had "all he wants of it." Another bill pro-
vides for the rearmament of the militia with
Krag-Jorgensen rifles and carbines; and a

third directs the selection of four sites for
permanent camps at which the troops of the
Army and the National Guard may be
assembled and drilled.

As to the first of these bills, it may be
said that many competent officers of the
National Guard consider the present Spring-
field rifles admirably adapted to the needs
of the Guard, and do not desire or approve
the proposed change.

Senator PITMAN has a bill to provide for
the appointment of contract dental sur-
geons in the Army; Senator FLETCHER wishes
to have medals given to the living officers
and men, 150 in number, of the five com-
panies of Pennsylvania troops who were the
first to reach Washington for its defense on
April 14, 1861. Both Mr. PITMAN and
Mr. FLETCHER have bills before Congress
for medals for services rendered during the
Spanish and the Philippine wars.

There are many other interesting bills
before the Congress, some of which will
become laws, while others, perhaps equally
worthy, will fall. But it is highly import-
ant that a general Army bill should be
passed at this session, and we earnestly
hope that the members of the Military
Committees of both houses of Congress
may awake to the need of taking prompt
action on the Army bill now before them.

The New York Republican Convention.

It told a very remarkable political story.
In the speeches of the two presiding officers,
and in the platform, all of which seemed
amplified about alike in their praise of the
Republican party as a successful adminis-
trator of many important and difficult pub-
lic affairs.

All that they said was true.

Under the supervision of WILLIAM
MCKINLEY the Republican party has
achieved what it promised, and seen what
it hoped to pass. Beyond that it has
stood the unlooked-for strains of a period
of unparalleled activity in our national de-
velopment with an understanding of new
demands on its statesmanship and a bold-
ness in meeting them that command the
highest admiration.

With such a record emphasized by the
customary unsparing effort in campaigning
from June to November, the vote of the
Empire State is bound to be cast next elec-
tion for MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT.

Chicago and the Duke de Arcos.

We must, in behalf of the Mayor of Chi-
cago, take issue with his Excellency the
Spanish Minister, the Duke de Arcos, upon
a question of manners. The Duke calls an
invitation to Chicago to celebrate the an-
niversary of the battle of Manila an "in-
sult," and his criticism seems ill-advised.

Manila Day is now an American date,
like the Fourth of July. Every country has
such dates. It is celebrated as a national
event, without prejudice to any one, even
to the enemy of the occasion. Chicago sent
out her invitations with characteristic vol-
untariness, to the number of 5,000, extending to
officials of all sorts in the National Capital,
including the Diplomatic Corps. If Chicago
had taken it upon herself to exclude the
Spanish Minister from the circle of invited
guests, it would have been a studied ex-
clusion which the feelings proper to the situa-
tion did not suggest and which politeness
did not require. The invitation, which was
sent without intention to offend, left the
guests invited the alternative of accepting
or declining in the usual manner, and in no
way imposed upon the Duke de Arcos, or
either as the Ambassador of his country or
as the defender of his own dignity, the task
of replying in an unusual manner and so
giving the greater prominence and pub-
licity to the occasion's unpleasant side.

If there has been an affront connected
with the affair, it has not been on the side
of Chicago.

Why does not the Sheriff disclaim, as he
should do, the Croton Dam rioters?

The Cuban Orphans' Fair at the Metro-
politan Opera House goes on its prosperous
and brilliant way. Some persons go warily
to charitable fairs, patting themselves on the
back for the sufferings which they are
about to endure for a good cause; but this
is so various and multi-colored that one
goes again and again. It is a journey to many
countries and a lesson in many arts of war
and peace.

The Constitution has been kept upon and pre-
sented in the national Capitol—Kansas City Times.

Well, what do you expect when the Hon. JON
BAYLEY is away from Washington? Anything
but the best of the Constitution when his
janitor is not on duty.

In the Senate yesterday the Hon. GEORGE
FRISBIE HOAR told his fears and his hopes
about the Philippines. He would persuade the
Republican party to agree with him, but he
has no intention of agreeing with the Demo-
cratic party. He will remain, as he has long
been, one of the great lights of his party, fig-
uring with it to one subject only.

He is only kindness among Republicans for this
fine old fighter, this acute intellect and accom-
plished mind. It is his right to differ, and
since he cannot persuade his party, perhaps
in time his party will be able to persuade him.
At any rate, he may come to see that the
ills he forebodes are only ghosts raised by an
excited imagination.

Owing to Col. Bryan's inevitable propen-
sity to get the Democratic delegates Admiral
Dewey may find it convenient to become the
candidate of the Union Reform party, which
has not yet selected its leader.

We learn with indignation and horror
that the Hon. BEN TAYLOR, the most melo-
dious man that ever tickled catgut and the sweetest
orator and lecturer in Tennessee, was robbed
of \$300 in Texas the other day. The arts can-
not prosper beneath the beams of the Lops
Star if crimes like this are permitted. The
State of Texas should apologize. Give back
his money to the missionary of the muses.

With the people made to pay toll on their own
highways, it is more ridiculous than that letter
under conditions and rejected copies of France—
New York Times.

What means this burst of wrath? Is the Hon.
NORMAN E. MACK sick of working out his road
tax?

The use of the word "colonial" in the New
York Republican platform refers to the pre-
tended realization of a vision which years ago
stirred to prophesy the souls of two most emi-
nent and imaginative American statesmen,
the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD of New York
and the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR of Massa-
chusetts.

Nebraska's Great Bank Account.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 11.—An extract of \$3,001,
\$37.50 in bank deposits in this State in the last
twelve months was the report of Secretary Hall
of the State Bank to the legislature. The re-
port given on by Mr. Hall today is an abstract
of the condition of State and private banks, in-
cluding savings banks of Nebraska, at the close of business,
March 12, 1900. The end of the fiscal year of
a year the total of general deposits is \$12,234,444.69.
The same fund last year amounted to \$10,253,050.74.
This year there are 400 institutions transacting
business; last year there were 392. The total present
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IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is little information as to the actual
situation in the Free State and Natal to be
derived from the despatches of the past twenty-
four hours. Even Lord Roberts' official tele-
grams regarding the state of affairs at Wepener
are inconclusive, the only news of importance
being the mention of Gen. Hart's brigade
from Natal being sent to the relief of Wepener,
who is advancing to the relief of Wepener.
There seems complete uncertainty as to the
number and whereabouts of the rest of the
Boer forces in the southwest, or that were
there, for the apologetic tone of most of
the despatches seems intended to pre-
pare the British public for the news that
the greater part of the Boer commands have
evaded the columns sent after them and have
gone north. The statement that Lord Rob-
erts' advance is about to begin is also proba-
bly intended to restrain the impetuosity in
England which is growing in the wake of the
demanding reports of the past failures. The
publication of Lord Roberts' criticisms on the
Scler affair can hardly fail to add fuel to
the fire of the public wrath against those whom
he shows to have been primarily responsible for
the abandonment of that position, shown to have
been a tactical error, and the failure of the
operation by the relief of Ladysmith. For-
tunately for the Natal commanders of the
reluctant force the public memory is short, and
the success of the subsequent operations helps
to condone their shortcomings in the previous
attempts. The public confidence may now be
said to centre in Lord Roberts personally, and
in the events of any untoward happenings
delaying his march to Pretoria or bringing it
to a standstill, matters are bound to become
serious for the Government.

There is the internal difficulty in the
Cape Colony to be faced. The despatch from
Trentham correspondent at Cape Town, dated
the 10th inst., contains the following: "The
Dutch Afrikaners in a few words when he compares
the recent trials and sentences of alleged
rebels by military courts with the trials of the
rebels in the early part of the century by civil
tribunals. The recommendation of the organ
of the Afrikaner Bond, *Ons Land*, that the
immediate appeal be taken to the Supreme
Court in the case of the recent decisions of the military courts at
Nauwpoort, if adopted, will very likely re-
sult in bringing the situation in Cape
Colony to a crisis, and give Sir Alfred
Milner the opportunity he is credited with try-
ing to produce, of abolishing at once the Con-
stitution of the Cape Colony and ruling it
as a Crown Colony. The consequence, it is
anticipated in England, will be a general
rising of the entire Dutch population. As it
is, this has only been prevented up to now by
the influence of Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the Pre-
mier, and one or two others, members of the
Afrikaner Bond."